

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 4. Vol. VI.]

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 25, 1818.

[Vol. II. FOR 1818

Published every Saturday, by James Cochran, at five dollars per annum.Lawrence & Wilson, Printers.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

The subscriber having purchased from Mr Meade the establishment of the NATIONAL REGISTER, begs leave to introduce himself to its patrons and the public generally as its future publisher.

There cannot be a doubt that Washington, the seat of the general government, is the most suitable place for the publication of a paper of this description. The fountain, as it were, of political intelligence, it is here, peculiarly, that error may be best corrected, and from hence that pure political information may alone be disseminated.

The publisher is perfectly aware that, from a variety of causes, the NATIONAL REGISTER has not maintained so consistent a course as might have been expected, or even contemplated, by its late proprietor. This defect it will be his endeavor to cure; and he flatters himself, from the talent he has secured for that purpose, that hereafter this paper will earn the character of an uniform, consistent, and enlightened print. To other advantages to be derived from the perusal of this sheet, he means to add that of occasional literary criticism.

Without multiplying words or promises, the subscriber deems it the better way to let the paper speak for itself.

Letters and packets, (post paid,) in relation to the paper, are, of course, hereafter to be addressed to
JAMES COCHRAN.

July 25, 1818.

For the National Register.

LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER I.

Object of these letters—Pope's maxim concerning forms of government partly true and partly false—Act of Confederation imperfect—New Constitution formed.

One of the principal objects of every American citizen ought to be to acquire accurate knowledge concerning the laws and the political institutions of his country. The more fully he understands these subjects, the better will he be enabled to vindicate his personal rights, and the more competent will he become to the discharge of the duties of legislation and to the execution of the offices of honor and profit in the government. As every individual is liable to be called into the public service, every one should, in some degree, qualify himself for the task. For the attainment of so laudable an object these letters are offered as a familiar aid.

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The assertion of Mr. Pope, the celebrated poet, that *the government which is best administered is best*, is unquestionably true; but then it is not true, as he also asserts, that it is for fools alone to contend for *forms* of government; because the excellent administration of government essentially depends upon the form of it. What has recently happened in England cannot happen in America under our present constitution. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In England the privilege of the writ has been suspended in a time of profound peace, both at home and abroad. Were congress and the president, under such circumstances, to adopt such a measure, the people of the United States would, by the constitution, be wholly absolved from obedience to it. Our form of government, therefore, with reference to a good administration, must be of greater value than that of the English; and a clear comprehension, by individuals, of the superior advantages which the people derive from it will be useful to the community.

The congress which assembled at Philadelphia prior to the adoption of the act of confederation was merely a convention of delegates, chosen and appointed by the several colonies and provinces in North America, to take into consideration their actual situation, and the differences subsisting between them and Great Britain. At that time the states were united by no written compact; but adhered to each other from a sense of common danger to freedom and property, and from motives of common interest, separate and apart from the interests of the mother country. In truth, there would have been an impropriety in establishing a formal government previously to the declaration of independence; or, in other words, the formation of a government, calculated exclusively for the colonies, would have been equivalent to a declaration of independence. It was, indeed, necessary that the one should accompany the other. Accordingly, the formation of a constitutional plan of union, although it was not completed until March, 1781, was in contemplation as early as the 11th of June, 1776, when congress resolved that a committee should be designated to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies; which committee, consisting of a member from each colony, was appointed on the following day.

The act of confederation was an union of the

states; the present constitution is an union of the people. Inefficient as the former was, congress must have found it very difficult, at that time, to bring the several states even to that degree of political association. Each state, it is true, felt a common interest independently of Europe; but each state was likewise influenced by particular views of interest relative to its own concerns and to the circumstances of every other state. Hence the question of a confederation was held in debate until the 15th of November, 1777, when it was finally decided in the affirmative by congress. It had still, however, to undergo the process of consideration by the legislatures of all the states; and several of them were not very eager to yield their assent. The reason is obvious: it was parting with power, the exercise of which is so dear to the heart of man.

The following is the chronological order of ratification of the act of confederation by the delegates of the states respectively:

1778, July 9, New Hampshire,
Massachusetts Bay,
Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations,
Connecticut,
New York,
Pennsylvania,
Virginia,
South Carolina,
July 21, North Carolina,
24, Georgia,
Nov. 26, New Jersey,
1779, May 5, Delaware,
1781, March 1. Maryland.

The states of Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, proposed alterations, additions, or amendments to the act, which, upon their being considered by congress, were all rejected.

The imperfections of this plan of confederation are striking. It provided that delegates should be appointed annually, as the legislature of each state should direct; and each state might recall its delegates, or any of them, within the year, and send others in their stead for the remainder of the term: the number of delegates from each state might be from two to seven, and they were paid out of the treasuries of the respective states. Each state was to have one vote in congress: officers of the land force, under the rank of colonel, were to be appointed by the states respectively. There was to be a common treasury; but it was to be supplied by contributions of the states, and the taxes were to be laid and levied by the sole authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states. Congress were not to exercise

certain enumerated powers unless by the votes of nine states, and were otherwise restricted, so as to embarrass their proceedings in all important affairs. Indeed, that body, under the act of confederation, was little more than a diet of ministers, empowered by their respective sovereigns to consult with each other upon the general welfare. Yet, imperfect as this plan was, it was the best that could be matured at the time; and it may be well doubted, had it not been effected in 1781, whether the constitution of 1789 would, or at least so soon, have existed. The benefits derived from the act convinced men of reflection that those benefits would be greatly increased by a closer union, and ideal apprehensions soon began to vanish before the numerous and manifest proofs of public advantage. In fact, the instrument of confederation had been scarcely ratified, when congress renewed its efforts to procure the necessary additional legislative powers. After laboring to this effect from the 3d of February, 1781, until the 13th of September, 1788, the present constitution of the United States was framed and duly ratified, and went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789.

The congress which existed during the revolutionary war, and until the year 1789, was a body peculiarly organized. It exercised both legislative and executive powers. Its proceedings were generally conducted with closed doors. It received ambassadors, made appointments, and ratified treaties, in full session. In brief, the principal concerns of the country, of a national character, were transacted in virtue of the resolutions of that body, which was a single assembly of deputies or representatives of the several states.

Although the following article has already been inserted in the *Register*, (page 21, this volume,) we republish it, for the purpose of making a few remarks upon it; and in a more particular manner to draw attention to the subject generally:

(CONT.)

Treasury Department, Comptroller's }
Office, 25th June, 1818. }

Anthony St. John Baker, esq.
Washington.

SIR,—I have attentively considered the question propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st. Whether a Bermudian vessel will be allowed to bring West India produce to the United States, from Bermuda, which had been imported into that place from some other possession of his Britannic majesty in the West Indies?

2d. Whether, according to the navigation act of the United States, which is to take effect on the first of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge a cargo which had been laden on

board in the West Indies, brought to Bermuda, unladen there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I have to observe, that the ports of St. George and Hamilton, in the island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the United States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade. A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden, and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo, in a port of the United States, with this express understanding, however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the island of Bermuda, from one of his Britannic majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States; and, moreover, that such vessels is not employed in the transportation of goods to that island, from British colonial ports, which were closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

With respect to the second question, I have to observe, that according to the provision of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels, and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board, and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry.

As this kind of trade, heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH ANDERSON, Comp.

Some murmurs have been uttered in the newspapers with respect to the preceding construction given by Mr. Anderson, the first comptroller of the Treasury, to the provisions of the *Act concerning Navigation*, of the 18th of April, 1818. But a careful examination of the terms of that act will convince any one, that it is impossible to give to them any other interpretation. The first section provides, that, "from and after the 30th of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States." The same section continues to provide, that the touching at a port which, by the ordinary laws, is open to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, does not vary the restriction. The second section enacts that the same restriction shall prevail, in relation to productions of the United States exported from their ports; for the observance of which the parties are to give bonds.

The intention of this act is to promote American navigation in the trade carried on heretofore almost exclusively in British bottoms between the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain and the ports of the United States. The construction which the comptroller gives to the law, cuts off all the advantages of circuitous trade to British vessels in the West Indies; and, by confining intercourse in British bottoms to vessels solely

engaged in a direct trade between the place of exportation and that of importation, and to which American bottoms are equally admitted, the trade is placed upon the footing of rivalry on which it stands between the European ports of Great Britain and the United States, as settled by the commercial convention of 3d July, 1815; that is, each nation is left, respectively, to the spirit and enterprise of its citizens and subjects; or, in other words, they are left to try which can work the cheapest. We may probably offer some further reflections on this subject in the next number of the *National Register*.

From Bell's London Messenger of May 17, received at the office of the Boston Patriot.

AMERICAN ACTS

FOR EXCLUDING BRITISH COLONIAL COMMERCE FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

It may be remembered by our readers, that about two months since a committee of the American Congress produced a report upon the trade of America with the West Indies, in which the committee took a view of the comparative advantage of that trade with the British and Americans. They stated, as far as we ourselves remember, that the value of the articles exported from America for the supply of the West India islands exceeded the amount of two millions; but that, by the effect of the English navigation laws, the whole of this supply was fetched by British vessels—that the American vessels were not allowed to touch at a West India island, and that, in consequence, America lost her fair proportion of the carrying trade of her own produce. That the English were prohibited by law from buying unless they were allowed to carry, and that thus her maritime greatness was maintained at the expense of the other powers. Under this view of the circumstances of this trade, the committee recommended an act for introducing corresponding restrictions (as far as respected the West India islands;) with the English navigation acts, and almost promised the Congress that the necessity for provisions and lumber would compel England to depart from a monopoly introduced only in the more barbarous age of nations. "It is impossible," say the committee, "that the English colonies can subsist without lumber, staves, and provisions, from America; let us employ, therefore, the fair advantage of our own situation to induce the government of Great Britain to commercial equality."

Upon this report, therefore, the acts of which we are now speaking have been passed—Their principal enactments are two. By the first, no vessel is to be admitted into an American port which shall come from any port into which an American vessel would not equally be received. By the second, all vessels loading in an American port, with lumber or provisions (in a word, with any produce or commodities for a colonial market,) shall give a bond that they are not proceeding to any island or port, from which American commerce is excluded. By the effect of both these prohibitions together, all colonial supply is therefore entirely prohibited, and our islands can no longer either fetch or receive American produce.

There is reason to apprehend that the effect of these laws upon the English colonies will be very serious and mischievous, as their plantations have always been supplied, and their population fed, from the adjacent American coast. It is said, indeed, that in the short interruption of the late war, they procured the same supply from our own British American possessions, and that they may repeat the same method. But, in the first place the interruption of peace was too short to afford the due proof of the sufficiency of this supply; and secondly, that according to the memorials of the colonists themselves, Canada and Halifax are totally inadequate to this purpose. If this be the actual state of things, we may expect a scene of much commercial distress, and such an increase upon the price of colonial produce as will be felt by all classes.

But whatever may be the effects of these acts of Congress, we have clearly no pretence to complain of them as an injury, so long as the Congress shall exert only a rightful authority. It is an admitted principle, that every nation has a right to deal with whom it pleases, and how it pleases; and so far as respects their own national views and interests. This constitutes the commercial liberty of nations, in the same manner as buying and selling at will constitutes the trading liberty of individuals. It is the part, and the principal part, of the first of all civil rights—the right of using and enjoying our property. In such dealing, indeed, there may be friendship or partiality, preference or equality, and upon good or upon narrow views; but such mode, whatever it may be, is but the result of the exercise of an undoubted right; and though the suffering, or rather the unfortunate parties, may lament their own ill-luck, and the unfriendly selfishness, as they term it, of their neighbor, they have no right to regard this self-preference as an injury to them. Accordingly, as respects the question of right, we have no remedy but to submit, and to await the contest of the two systems of prohibition, our own navigation laws, and the prohibitory acts of Congress.

It is impossible, however, not to lament the further extension of that prohibitory system, which, if it should become general, will repress the maritime growth of many rising states and free towns, and will deteriorate that condition of general comfort which we derive from the abundance and cheapness of articles of use and elegance. These restrictions will entirely annihilate the carrying trade amongst all nations, and will thereby produce that kind of injury to general commerce, which, in the restriction of the sub-division of labor, would equally result to private trade. They will prevent that return lading, in which, by taking commodities instead of ballast, the price of freight itself is almost saved, or at least, is lessened in going or returning. Many commodities (as will now be the case with sugar and coffee) will be rendered unnecessarily dear; and to the same proportion, the general means and comfort will be diminished. In a word, the extinction of the carrying trade under the English navigation laws and that of the *fetching* trade by these acts of Congress, will eventually reduce commerce to the same condition to which internal trade would be reduced, by a confederacy amongst all the towns of a country not to have any carriers or middle men—to buy only of the first hand—that is to say, to put

these first hands into such a condition as to compel them to sell dear, in order to make up for the loss of those facilities of which they are so absurdly deprived.

Of all the nations in the world, the Americans are formed to become, eventually, the equal rivals and competitors of England; they are of the same root and trunk with ourselves; their constitution is as good, because made after the experience of our own; and it is absurd to imagine that their understandings differ more from us than their bodies and persons. It always appears to us unnatural, as well as most absurd, to speak with any contempt of what is our own family—transplanted only into a remote region.

We will even say more—we conceive that the institutions in America, and particularly the practice of government, may afford many useful lessons to the more ancient governments of Europe; and that kings and people may learn, that governors are made for men, and not men for governors: that the first consideration every where, is the people, and the comfort of the people; that there is no very close and necessary connexion between the expensive splendors of Princes and the happiness of the country; and that the Americans are free and happy, though their President hangs the bridle of his horse to a pale, whilst he enters the Congress. If America wants something which we may possess, she, likewise possesses much of which we are in want.

From the Southern Patriot of July 15.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—*By a Foreigner.*

We have received a communication, signed GEORGE WATTERSTON, Librarian of the United States' Library, acknowledging himself the author of those Letters. We are authorized to state the fact, and have the author's assurance, that he had no sinister views whatever in penning those sketches. The following are his own words:—"I gave the portraits as they appeared to me from close observation, and if I have erred, I cannot ascribe that error to any feeling hostile to those men whose characters I have endeavored to pourtray." We have given in our paper of to day, the last of the series of the Letters, and as it is the author's intention to publish his ingenious, and occasionally striking sketches, we hope that he will meet with a share of public patronage.

From the Delaware Watchman.

CHILI.

The decisive battle of Maipo has established, upon a basis not to be shaken, the INDEPENDENCE OF CHILI. Whatever use may be made of the blessings thus obtained by the people of that country, no one can now entertain a doubt that the authority of Spain over that immense portion of South America, lying south of Brazil and Peru, is gone forever. The barrier, which had for almost three centuries separated Chili from the rest of the world, being thus prostrated, and an intimate intercourse and connection with the United States anticipated, as well from mutual interest as inclination, the curiosity of our countrymen will no doubt be awakened to an investigation of the history and resources of a country which is the scene of these interesting and important vicissitudes.

There is probably no part of Spanish America in which the jealous colonial policy of the mother

country has operated more decidedly to the exclusion of foreign communication than in Chili; a circumstance which, added to the obstacles imposed by nature to an intercourse with it has kept mankind generally more ignorant perhaps in relation to its internal circumstances than with regard to any other of the Spanish colonies. The history of Chili, since its discovery by the Spaniards is replete with the most interesting incidents. From the defect of materials for a regular history, little can be furnished but an outline; this outline is, however, sufficiently filled to demonstrate the superiority of the Chilians, in all the qualities that enoble and adorn human nature, over their European invaders. Araucania wanted but a Thucydides or a Livy, to give her a similar distinction in the annals of fame with the classic names of Greece and Rome. Deriving, as we do, our knowledge of them principally through the partial medium of the Spanish travellers, Molina and Ulloa, we are lost in admiration at the courage, patriotism and magnanimity of this extraordinary people; who alone, of all the aborigines of Southern America, have been enabled by the resources of their valor and enthusiasm, to set bounds to the career of European encroachment, and to maintain against the power and reiterated efforts of Spain, during nearly three centuries, the independence and integrity of their native land. The immense empires of Mexico and Peru, abounding in wealth, population and resources, and distinguished for their knowledge of the arts of civilization, fell after a brief resistance, before a handful of men led by Cortez and Pizarro. But Mexico and Peru were monarchies—legitimate monarchies; the people slaves; their country was nothing in the eyes of these abject beings; and when they saw Montezuma and Atahiba, the pageants whom they worshipped, in the hands, of their invaders, they threw down their arms and submitted willing victims to Spanish chains. How different is the lesson we derive from the history of Chili, and especially of that portion of it called Araucania, freedom had shed its influence in the hearts of these brave people; they fought not for a king or empty pageant, but for a country in which liberty had fixed her abode for ages; such a people may be exterminated but never conquered.

Chili lies on the western coast of South America, and occupies the space between the 24th and 45th South latitude: and between the 68th and 74th of west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Peru, from which it is separated by the desert of Atacama 70 leagues in extent; on the south by the land of Magellan; on the west by the Pacific ocean, and on the east by the Cordilleras, or Andes, and Patagonia. In length it has been computed at 1260 geographical miles. Its greatest breadth, which is near the Archipelago of Chiloe, is about 300 miles. It contains a surface of 378,000 square miles. Of the natural and political divisions of Chili we shall speak hereafter.

Until the middle of the fifteenth century the history of Chili is obscure, or rather entirely unknown. Peru and Mexico had made great advances in the paths of civilization and refinement long before the invasions of Pizarro and Cortez; but Chili had not kept pace with its neighbors. The first historical transaction related of this country is to be found in the Peruvian annals. In the middle of the fifteenth century Yupanque,

the tenth Inca of Peru, having established himself in the frontier province of Atacama, dispatched a numerous army into Chili, which subjected the southern provinces as far as the river Rapel without much opposition. Crossing that river the Peruvian general was met by the Promaucines, (signifying in their language *free dances*) a brave and high minded people: A battle ensued of three, or according to some accounts of six days continuance, in which the Peruvians were completely defeated and driven across the Rapel, to which river they were obliged to limit their conquest. Upon the conquered provinces the Inca imposed an annual tribute of gold, without attempting any innovation in their customs or government, which they were permitted to retain free and unaltered until the invasion of the Spaniards.

In the following century Peru itself fell a victim to the arms of the ruthless Pizarro. Allured by the mines and fertile plains of Chili, Diego Almagro, one of Pizarro's associates, in the year 1535, left Cusco with 570 Spaniards and 15,000 Peruvians. To avoid the desert of Atacama he crossed a branch of the Cordilleras, but the winter setting in, the snow fell in such abundance and the cold became so intense, that not less than 130 Spaniards and 10,000 Peruvians perished in the march; with the miserable remnant, Almagro succeeded in reaching the plains of Chili. He was received by the Chilians with the most benevolent hospitality, which he requited with true Spanish gratitude, by plunder and massacre. Having received reinforcements from Peru, Almagro entered the country of the Promaucians.—This brave people, although at first amazed and confounded at the appearance of the Spaniards, their fire arms, and the horses, which were the first they had beheld, boldly prepared for battle. Both armies met on the shore of the Rio Claro; the Peruvians being placed in front, were soon routed, and so furious was the shock, that the Spaniards themselves with difficulty sustained it. Disheartened by the resistance he met with in this indecisive conflict, Almagro retraced his steps; and returned to Peru, where he fell soon after in a contest for power with his rival Pizarro.

Pizarro, aware of the importance of Chili determined to renew the attempt to subdue it. For this purpose he dispatched Pedro de Valdivia, an experienced and able commander, at the head of 2000 Spaniards and a large body of Peruvians. Valdivia passed the Cordilleras, in the summer, without loss, and entered Chili in the year 1540. His reception was very different from that experienced by Almagro. The barbarities of the latter were remembered by the native with the keenest indignation; and the dread excited by the novel aspect of the invaders being worn off, Valdivia found in all the northern provinces a spirit of determined hostility to the Spaniards: But the natives, although brave and enterprising, were incompetent, from the want of skill and the inefficacy of their weapons, to contend with success against the discipline of the invaders. The Spaniards, notwithstanding frequent reverses, made a slow but steady progress. During the six years which this war occupied Valdivia built the city of St. Jago, the capital of Chili, and the cities of Coquimbó and Concepcion.—He passed the Rapel in 1545, where the Promaucians, who had formerly proved the Bu

warks of Southern Chili against the Peruvian Incas and the Spaniard Almagro, forgetful now of their fame and of their country's interest, entered into an inglorious compact with Valdivia, and united their forces with his for the subjugation of their countrymen. Since that period they have supported the interest of Spain, and are justly execrated by the Chilians as the betrayers of the liberties of their country. In the mean while, reinforcements and colonies of Spaniards had frequently arrived in Chili from Peru, and had gradually settled in that part of the country which had submitted to the arms Valdivia.

But the period was now arrived when a new and formidable enemy was to set bounds to the career of the Spaniards. "A field of more hazardous contention was now opened to them—a field in which they were not unfrequently to feel the impotence and the rewards of an unrighteous cause. They were now to encounter, not the timid slaves of luxury and prejudice, but a nation of indignant heroes, roused to exertion in defence of their liberty and possessions, who held at defiance their boasted superiority, and set at naught even the thundering arms of Europe." Of the Araucanians, their wars with Valdivia and his successors, their genius, heroism and elevated patriotism, more will be said in a separate article.

LAUTARO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York Institution, July 14, 1818.—At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, the vice president, Dr. Hossack, informed the society that he had had a conference with the family of the late reverend Dr. Kunze, professor of Oriental Literature in Columbia College, relative to the purchase of the valuable and extensive cabinet of coins and medals that had been collected by this distinguished scholar and divine; and that the family, sensible of the important designs of this institution, had, with great liberality, presented the aforesaid cabinet to this society, as best comforting with the objects for which they had been originally collected.

Whereupon Resolved, That the thanks of the New York Historical Society be presented to Mrs. Kunze, and to the heirs of the reverend Dr. Kunze, deceased, for their very liberal donation of his valuable cabinet of coins and medals to be deposited with this society.

Also Resolved, That the family be requested to permit a copy of the portrait of Dr. Kunze to be taken, for the purpose of being placed over said cabinet, to be distinguished as "*The Kunze Cabinet of Coins and Medals.*"

Resolved, That Dr. Hossack, vice president, the reverend Mr. Schaeffer, Messrs. J. G. Bogert, A. Bleeker, and J. Pintard, be a committee to wait on Mrs. Kunze and family with these resolutions.

Published by order of the society,
JOHN PINTARD, Rec'g. Sec'y.

The " Kaleidoscope.—The new article called by the above hard name—but which nevertheless is said to fully express, in Greek, its quality of *presenting to the eye beautiful objects*—is so much in demand, that the manufacturer of them here is scarcely able to answer the calls for them. Though extremely simple it affords more gratification for the price than any thing of the kind

ever before offered to the public. It is a metallic tube, containing in an enclosure at one end several fragments of colored glass, and other joining substances of various tints. These fragments are seen from a small aperture at the other end of the tube, through two plate glasses so fixed as to form an angle of 22½ degrees of each other. By turning the tube the shining fragments, which are loose, fall in various directions, presenting, as rapidly as you please, a succession of the most beautiful forms, in all the colors of the rainbow. We have no doubt, after several experiments, that many thousand figures might be produced in one of these apparently magic tubes, without the repetition of one of them. The invention, which has a Dr. BREWSTER, of England, for its discoverer it is said, refutes one of the Newtonian doctrines respecting colours, and that the forms presented are capable of affording an infinite variety of beautiful patterns to the manufacturer of fancy goods and hangings. We know not how useful the invention may prove, but we are certain it is extremely amusing.

[Bost. Cent.

Mr. Ballantine, of Glasgow, has invented a *Lever*, which gives a retrograde motion to machinery, and is so constructed, that by its action on wheels it doubles its powers; it could be applied to machinery of any description; to steam-boats, and not to occupy one half of the room of the present machinery and to working ships' pumps. A forcing pump is added to a model which he has constructed, and which, with much greater effect, will supply the place of five engines, and being of a simple construction, can be wrought at a less expense, and easier kept in order.

[London paper.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCIENCE.

Extract of a letter from a scientific gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in the borough of Wilmington, dated July 9, 1818.

Benjamin Tucker, of this city, has a Leyden jar so constructed, that a full charge of electricity can be passed through the system without exciting any sensation, other than a slight twinge—he can produce a profuse perspiration in twenty minutes; and (if there is no fallacy in the thing) it will be an important discovery.

From the New York Columbian.

MR. SPOONER—Considering you as a Philanthropist, who is desirous of aiding your fellow mortals in this state of probation, I trust that you will give the following *infulfillable* receipt an insertion in your paper. I had it from a judicious master of a vessel, who experienced the happy effects thereof upon himself and crew.

FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Take some of the oil that swims on the top of a cask of pickled salmon, and rub it on the parts affected; and in two or three days application it will effect a cure.

Yours with esteem,

D. FRASER.

July 15th.

According to the *Bibliographie de la France*, there have been published within the year 1817, in that country, *four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven works*; 1179 engravings; and 470 pieces of music. The first three weeks of the present

year have produced 280 publications, 63 engravings, and 26 new tunes.

Princess of Canino, wife of Lucien Bonaparte, who is celebrated for wit and poetic talent, is on the point of publishing a patriotic poem, which she composed during the period of her exile and captivity. This circumstance, would, in itself, constitute a powerful claim to indulgence, but those who have read the manuscript declare that it stands in need of none.

A school for mutual instruction was opened at Colmar, on the anniversary of the entrance of the king into Paris. The method of mutual instruction has also just been introduced, by order, and at the expense of general Bianchi, for the instruction of an Austrian regiment of infantry, which bears his name, and is part of the garrison of Limberg. Lieut. Haussa is charged with their instruction, and has drawn up tablets, containing moral sentences and precepts on religion, love of country, and military discipline. The result has been truly astonishing, even with regard to the Polish soldiers, who did not know a word of the German language. The field marshal, prince Lichtenstein, covered with honorable wounds, is also a protector of this philanthropic institution.

[*Jour. de Paris.*]

A VOYAGE TO GREENLAND.

By M. Giesecke and M. Egede Saabye.

(*From a French Paper.*)

At the moment when the English navigators are setting out on an expedition to the Greenland seas, two travellers are about to publish the observations they have made in that icy country. The one is M. Giesecke, a native of *Augsburg*, professor of mineralogy, at *Lublin*, who lived in Greenland from May, 1806, to August, 1813, and who penetrated to the 77th degree of north latitude, where an immense maritime glacier terminates the part explored by the Danes.—The narrative of M. Giesecke, which will be important with respect to the natural sciences, will appear shortly in German and English; but there is an extract from it circulated in Copenhagen, in which the traveller makes some inquiry into the numerous collections of curiosities from Greenland. M. Egede Saabye is a Danish missionary, who has resided in different parts of Greenland, from 1770 to 1778, and whose account is going to be translated into German; it is, above all, rich in observation on the manner of living, and of thinking of that people, banished to the last limits of animated nature.

A dreadful chain of Glaciers crown the mountains which traverse Greenland from north to south. These masses of ice often 300 feet thick, fill the valleys, and come down in the midst of the sea, where, undermined by the waves, they present caverns of chrystal of the most picturesque forms. The rocks, covered with blue, yellow and red lichens, as well as verdant mosses, serve to decorate this scene of ice; illuminated by the purple rays and oblique sun, they spread around a variety of the most brilliant tints. Rivulets arising from fountains of snow, precipitate themselves in cascades from the rocks and glaciers. These palaces of eternal winter have a grandeur which painting alone can represent.

The banks seem to offer meadows in a fresh

and shining green, and this allusion has given to this country the name of Greenland; but these lands are only morasses and marshes, filled with bad herbs, and where one sinks at every step.—Nevertheless, there are real meadows, both in the valleys and plains, where thyme and angelica spread their sweet odour. The indigenous Greenlanders, eat the roots and leaves of the *rhodio larosea*, the nuts of the *polygnum viviparum*, and the flowers and leaves of the *seziifraga oppositifolia*. The Danish colonists consume a great deal of angelica, of cochlearia, of sorrel, as well as of berries of two species of the *vaccinium*. Not a tree is known to rise to more than the height of a man: only some birch shrubs and polar willows vegetate under the shelter of the rocks.

The mountains, composed of sheet granite, (gneiss) want those species of rocks which geologists call of transition. The calcareous rock by petrification is thereby unknown; but marbles and micaceous slate abound. Between the 70th and 77th degrees of latitude, M. Giesecke found enormous colonades of prismatic basaltes.

This traveller often observed magnificent *Aurora Boreales* between the 60th and 65th degrees; but on approaching more to the pole, this phenomenon, hitherto inexplicable, entirely disappeared.

We will leave the German naturalists, who seems to have reserved for publication the most interesting of his observations. Geographical works may be consulted for a more extended physical description. Let us follow the Danish missionary into the smoky huts of the indigenous Greenlanders, built of slate, branches of shrubs, moss and turf. The suffocating heat and insupportable stench, which prevail in these hovels, have been already many times described. It is unnecessary for us to stop before the pot is filled with the flesh of the sea dog, and boiling over a lamp the exhalations from which easily warm the atmosphere for a space of 15 square feet.

It is also superfluous to repeat that the Greenlanders are of the same origin with the Esquimaux, whose tribes are spread along the north part of America, in all the polar regions, and who are incontestably a branch of the Great Mogul race, the mistress of central and northern Asia. The yellow hue; the hard stiff hair, like horse hair, the thick lips; the flat nose; the small eyes, of a jet black, but full of fire and penetration; the smallness of the hands and feet—who is ignorant of all these marks of the Esquimaux nation? The only species of charm which nature has bestowed on the female sex, in these frightful climates is a head of hair sometimes six feet long, which may serve as a vitchaura to these ladies, who are generally but four feet high.

This people, so unfortunate according to our ideas, love their native country to excess.—Every native says with all the haughtiness of an ancient Roman, "I am a Kalaht!" which is the name they give their nation. Greenlanders taken to Copenhagen, brought up in the European manner, and treated with the most attentive care, sigh after their paternal shores.—There is not in Denmark sufficient sky, (say they) it is not cold enough; there are no fine glaciers—no sea dogs—no whales. Except those things, your country is nearly as good as ours. But (add they) you have

among you poor people; why do not the rich afford the relief? You have servants—slaves; can one enslave his fellow man? Can one treat a man like a dog? You dread robbers and assassins. Ah! correct, first, all those among your countrymen who are useless to you, before you wish to correct us."

It is certain that the Kalalits live among themselves as brothers: and if one of them find upon the shore a piece of floating wood, which he thinks he can make use of, he takes possession of it, by placing two stones to mark his property; he may leave it with all security—not another Greenlander would take it away from him. If two natives quarrel, they provoke each other not to combat with fists, but to a combat of songs; all their neighbors are assembled, and before these wild critics the two adversaries, clothed in their finest habits, surrounded by a bevy of friends, endeavor as much as they can to turn each other into ridicule. The great laugh of the assembly decides the victory. The conqueror carries of some object of value, deposited as the gage of the combat. We have in Europe famous party men who would do well to determine their quarrels in a similar manner.

The modesty of the female Greenlander requires that her future spouse should carry her off by force, it is even necessary that the lover should drag her by the hair, and when she is at last in the cabin, she ought still to fly to different places until he has given her tokens of love by making some incisions in the soles of her feet to oblige her to be quiet.

This custom appears to have been common to many ancient nations; we discovered traces of it even among the Greeks at the period of their highest civilization: the seventh day after their nuptials the young married folks return by stealth to sleep in the house of the wife's parents; but in the times of their barbarity the wife fled alone, and the husband came to retake her by force.

The baptized Greenlanders have softened this part of their national customs; the young man explains his wish to the minister of his parish, who calls before him the intended bride. "It is time for you to marry," says the parson. The young person, though already secretly attached to the lover, replies firmly "I wont marry."—"It is wrong; I have a husband for you."—"Who?" The parson names him—"He is good for nothing, I wont have him."—"Why not? he is young; is an excellent catcher of sea dog."—"I wont marry; I wont have him."—"Very well, I wont force you; besides I have another wife for him." They are silent: the young lady heaves a sigh; a tear shines in each eye, and she says in a low voice, "As you will parson."—"Not at all as you will; I don't wish to persuade you." The girl heaves a profound sigh, and pronounces a *yes*, with difficulty heard, and the affair is concluded.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ENGLAND.

London, May 26.—The depression of the funds can be accounted for without reference to our foreign relations, which happily give not the slightest uneasiness. The general election, expected soon to take place, usually draws about two millions of money from the capital into the country, where it is spent and circulated, returning again to the metropolis with great increase, after having animated the industry of the whole

kingdom. Hence a London banker of extensive country connexions having previously sold for account yesterday, and delivered a million of stock, he receiving the money. The funds in consequence fell to 7-8 3-4. It is probable they may yet sink lower should the dissolution immediately take place, a point not yet, we believe, finally settled. Fears for the life of the Queen have also an unfavorable effect.—Her majesty does not, indeed, hold any, what his called political office; but it would be in disregard to the feelings of nature, to suppose that one who has so long filled the highest female station in the state, who has led so long so virtuous a life, protecting the public morals, by her conduct and example, exciting gratitude or commanding respect every where; it would be in disregard to the impulses of nature to suppose that such a personage can retire without the system of which she is so prominent a part, being exposed to change. Of the probable dissolution of parliament, and the Queen's illness, the monied men in the city predisposed against the funds, have dexterously taken advantage; but we are happy to know that every thing with respect to our external relations and internal condition wears the most satisfactory and prosperous appearance. Trade and commerce, both external and internal, daily augment; and the revenue improves as rapidly as the most sanguine can expect. Before a new parliament meets, the funds will probably be higher than they have been since peace was signed. There is nothing in our political situation against them.

From London papers received at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

House of Commons, May 26.—*Lotteries.* The chancellor of the exchequer moved the third reading of the lottery bill.

Mr. Lyttleton said, that, undeterred by the result of former discussions, he should not allow that last opportunity to pass without renewing his opposition to a bill that went to continue this great national nuisance. The bill had been but printed that day, and though some improvement was made in its provisions, his opinion on its being immoral, and impolitic in its principle, remained unchanged. It was a most shabby and dishonorable plan for cheating the people out of their money. The more he considered the subject the more irreconcilable he felt it to account for the determination of the right honorable the chancellor of the exchequer, to persevere in a system prolific in crime, at the very moment that he professed himself the sincerest friend to the dissemination of knowledge, the diffusion of the Scriptures, the building of churches, and the extension of saving banks. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Lyttleton) would persevere to oppose such an immoral source of revenue as long as he had a seat in parliament. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore felt it his duty to move an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Mr. Parnell said that nothing gave him greater pain than his observing, since the short time he sat in that house, how frequently great questions of justice and morality were sacrificed to expedience. But the present sacrifice was of a more degraded character, as it surrendered these great principles to a financial profit—a paltry profit of 250,000*l.* He felt himself totally at a loss to understand the motives of the right honorable the

chancellor of the exchequer, in persevering in a measure on which many of those gentlemen who supported administration deserted him. He could not help thinking, though he hoped there was little probability of the country being deprived by death of his services, that it would be an appropriate epitaph to record on his tomb—

“Here lies

The right honorable Nicholas Vansittart,
Once chancellor of the exchequer;
The patron of Bible societies;
The builder of churches;
A friend to the education of the poor;
An encourager of saving banks;
And a supporter of lotteries!!”

(*Loud laughter.*)

Mr. Moreland called upon ministers to recollect, when they deprecated any interference with the resources of revenue, that they were tampering with the moral principles of the people.

Mr. Lockhart asked the house to reconcile, if it could, the enactment of capital punishment, at the same time that it invited, by a legislative measure the lower orders of the people to those punishments that led directly to the consummation of crimes. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Alderman Wood spoke against the illegal practices of persons who took insurances on the lottery, and which could not exist if a lottery was not established by law. He did not inculcate the respectable licensed lottery office keepers. He had himself discovered an office of the first description, kept in Newgate street, by a person holding an office in the long room of the customs, where it was manifest, from their looks, that the insurers were clerks in banking houses, and in the custom house. Such a fact as this, he trusted, would have its influence in getting rid of the source of the evil.

Mr. Lyttleton said he should not allow the panegyric of the worthy alderman to pass without his also stating his opinion of the licensed lottery office keepers. Next to the right honorable gentleman, the chancellor of the exchequer, he considered them the chief artificers of crimes, but with this difference, that they had the pretext of a miserable profit. In moral turpitude, he classed them in the degree next to hangmen and informers. (*Hear, hear!*) They were a league of fraudulent and criminal men. On a calculation that, with some industry, he had made, his conclusion was, that the odds against the miserable adventurers were, on the small prizes as 43 to 1, on the highest prizes as 2,000 to 1.

The house then divided.

For the third reading,	40
Against it,	14
Majority,	26

Slave Trade—May 28—On the third reading of the Portugal Slave Trade Treaty Bill, Dr. Phillimore argued that there was no necessity for any such enactment as that which the Bill contained, to enable the ships of the king's navy to seize Portuguese ships engaged in the Slave Trade under certain circumstances. The King being the representative of the sovereign power of the nation in all transactions with foreign states, it was perfectly competent for him to give orders for the capture of those ships of foreign nations which those nations had agreed should be forfeited. He instanced the case of an embargo, which might not happen to end in war; yet no

one could contend that an act of Parliament was necessary to indemnify the captors against the consequences of that act. The enactment being superfluous, was therefore mischievous in a constitutional view, as it interfered with the prerogative, and might be drawn into precedent. He should, therefore, after the third reading, move that it be omitted. There was another circumstance in the Bill he wished to advert to, viz. the appointment of Commissary Judges and Commissioners of arbitration to determine on the lawfulness of the seizure of vessels. The Commissary Judges were to be half Portuguese, half English. The Commissioners to be drawn by lot from the Judges of the two nations, and were to be the final appellate jurisdiction.—This was a new power of immense importance, as it did away with that principle of the law of nations, always so inflexibly maintained by this country—that claims to vessels seized should always be decided on in the country of the seizure. It was in the recollection of the House, how frequently neutral nations had remonstrated with this country on the propriety of appointing a different jurisdiction; especially the famous Prussian memorial of 1753, and how strongly it had been resisted by this country as absurd and impracticable. Though the principle had been departed from in the case of Spain, he had hoped that Portugal would have had faith enough in the justice of Great Britain to have abided by the decision of her ordinary tribunals of international law.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that the acts which the King was to authorise his navy to perform, did not arise out of belligerent rights, but of peculiar and anomalous provisions of a treaty, which might never occur again. It had been held by the Law officers, who had been consulted, that though some of the acts mentioned in the treaty might be done by the ordinary authority of the King, others would require legislative enactment; therefore it was judged best to recite the substance of the treaty, and authorise his Majesty to give orders accordingly.—He therefore hoped the learned gentleman would withdraw his amendment. The second objection of the learned gentleman was to a mixed jurisdiction, and in this case he had been misled by the analogy drawn from the conduct of a belligerent towards a presumed enemy in the guise of a neutral. It was obvious that in such a case, the claims must be determined, to have a chance of justice, in the country of the seizer, but the case before the House was, that of an amicable mutual arrangement between two allies. It was necessary to hold out the inducement of such a jurisdiction to nations, who otherwise would not enter into any arrangement at all. It was an alternative which had been chosen, the hint of which had been taken from the Commissioners on the English claims in France.

Dr. Phillimore explained, that the king was not only the representative of the nation in questions of peace and war, but in all transactions with foreign states.

The Attorney-general argued in support of the provisions of the bill, and contended, that unless the bill passed, the seizer of the Portuguese vessel would be subject to an action in a court of common law. The only bar to such an action was, that a vessel was taken as a prize—while the vessel seized under this treaty, could not be said to be so. It would not be enough to

plead the treaty without an act of Parliament. He defended the principle of the mixed jurisdiction, as the only one which either of the contracting nations could have agreed to.

Mr. Smith wished to know whether any steps had been taken to induce Portugal to fix a term for the abolition of her trade in slaves? Spain and Portugal were the only nations which now continued the slave trade; but Spain had contracted to put an end to it in May 1820. Portugal, though she had stigmatized the trade as having desolated Africa and afflicted humanity, had, with what he could only designate as hypocrisy, continued to carry it on, without any pledge for its termination. He agreed that the restriction of the trade to the south of the line was a great object accomplished, but much remained to be done: It had been provided at Vienna, that the Allied powers should concert measures to put an end to this traffic, and if Portugal persisted in it, it was fit this stipulation should be carried into effect. He merely wished to add, that Portugal had not the slightest claim to pecuniary compensation.

Lord Castlereagh merely wished to state the facts which had occurred. In consequence of the conference at Paris, Spain had been induced to put an end to the trade. The Ministers of the Allied Powers, immediately on the conclusion of that treaty, had taken steps to represent it to the King of Portugal, and urge his most Faithful Majesty to agree to a similar treaty. This was about two months ago; he was not able to inform the House of the manner in which the representation had been received.

Dr. Phillimore submitted to the authority of the Attorney-gen. as to the law respecting vessels seized, but confessed that he was not able, from any thing which had been said, to distinguish the seizure of vessels under this treaty from the case of an embargo.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The London Courier of the 29th of May announces that the parliament would be prorogued on the 6th, and dissolved on the 9th June, provided nothing should intervene which should render it necessary to alter that arrangement.

On the 28th of May a distinguished company assembled at the City of London Tavern, to celebrate another anniversary of Mr. Pitt's birth day. Lord Lascelles presided, supported by the presence of the earl of Liverpool, the lord chancellor, earl Bathurst, the chancellor of the exchequer, and many others, eminent for their rank and political character.

On the 27th of May the society for the Commemoration of Burns dined at the London Tavern. His royal highness the duke of York in the chair, supported on his right by Mr. Boswell, member of parliament—on his left was Mr. Rush, the American ambassador. Among the toasts drank was, "Mr. Rush, the American ambassador, and the admirer of Burns in the United States." After the toast, Mr. Rush said, "he felt highly gratified in being present on the occasion, and honored in having his name coupled with that of the illustrious man whose memory they were met to celebrate. Burns addressed himself directly to the heart, and consequently the impressions produced were indelible. His works were universally read and admired in America; and he trusted they would be so when present empires were crumbled into dust."

The bill before parliament for amending the regency act, enacts "that in case parliament shall be separated, at the period of the queen's demise, a proclamation is to be forthwith issued calling it together within sixty days. If there should be no parliament at the occurrence of such an event, and in case it should happen before the day of meeting appointed by writ of summons, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting either on the day appointed, or within sixty days. If the event shall happen on or after the day appointed by such writ, then a proclamation is to be issued in like manner for the parliament to meet within sixty days. The last clause enacts that nothing in the present bill is to affect the provisions of any other act providing for the meeting of parliament."

A letter from Madrid, of the 7th of May, in speaking of the Floridas, says, "We are far from believing that our diplomatic discussions with the United States will lead to a rupture. It is possible that the affair may be terminated by a voluntary cession of the Floridas on our part, on receiving a pecuniary indemnity from the United States. It is asserted that a negotiation is opened with reference to this question."

Young Napoleon has received the dukedom of Reichstadt, in Bohemia, which title, with the appellation of highness, he is hereafter to bear.

The queen of England had nearly recovered from her late indisposition.

The academy of Dijon has proposed an historical eulogy of the deceased prince of Conde, as a subject for the annual prize of 1819.

Mr. Hunt, the Spafeld's champion, has announced himself a candidate for Westminster.

On the 27th of May the chancellor of the exchequer stated, in the house of commons, that the general state of the country was most promising, and that the revenue was improving at the rate of 100,000l per week.

Despatches from the North Pole expedition, dated off Shetland, May 3, have been received. The officers and crew were all well.

The west of England papers state that the appearance of the country is extremely fine, and furnishes a pleasing prospect of an abundant harvest.

Arthur Thistlewood was brought up the last day of term to receive sentence for sending a challenge to lord Sidmouth. The court sentenced him to be imprisoned one year, and at the expiration of that period to find security for good conduct in the sum of 600l.

The plague has broke out at Oran, and ravages with extreme violence on the environs of that town and at Algiers.

The duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels on the 21st of May, and left it on the 22d to inspect the fortifications of Mons and Charleroy.

The German papers state, while count Las Casas was at St. Helena he composed a work and sent it to Europe; the title is *Journal regulier de tout ce que fait ou dit Napoleon, jour par jour a St. Helene durant 3 mois, ses conversations publiques et privees, &c.* This work, which will be uncommonly interesting on account of its authenticity, has not yet been able to be published, because the manuscript was detained by the English.

London, May 29.—A Flanders mail arrived yesterday with Brussels papers to Tuesday last. The following are extracts:

"Brussels, May 24.—The duke of Wellington

left this city to-day, at ten o'clock, for his head-quarters at Cambray.

A few days since there arrived at Waterloo, near Berlin, a pyramid of cast iron, surmounted with a cross. This pyramid, which is 26 feet high, will be set up in the Commune of Planchenoit, near the church, on the spot upon which there was a Prussian battery, which did not a little contribute to the success of that memorable day. This monument bears an inscription in the German language to the following effect: 'To the Prussian heroes, by their grateful king and country'. Every exertion is made to get the pyramid set up before the 18th of June next, the third anniversary of the battle of Waterloo."

London, May 30.—We are happy to announce that intelligence has been received of a favorable nature from Bombay, communicating the conclusion of a treaty with Holkar, and the successful prosecution of the operations against the Pindarees.

[Covier.]

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived. On the former day the funeral obsequies of the prince de Conde were performed with all the pomp and solemnity due to his rank, his virtues, and the occasion.

Towards the latter end of last month a quarrel arose between some Spanish and Portuguese soldiers, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, and some individuals were killed on both sides. This event was at first magnified into a commencement of hostilities between the two governments, but it was merely a private misunderstanding. It appears, however, that violent animosities reciprocally exist on the part of the military of Spain and Portugal, which the political differences between the two countries have tended to aggravate.

London, May 30.—We have received a copy of the treaty concluded between this country and the King of the Netherlands, for the more effectual abolition of the slave trade, which was signed at the Hague on the 4th inst. and has been duly ratified and exchanged.

By the first article of this treaty the King of the Netherlands engages, within eight months from the present time, or sooner, if possible, to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectual manner, from taking any part whatever in the trade of slaves; and in the event of the measures hereafter to be adopted being found insufficient for that purpose, his majesty further engages to adopt such other ones as may appear calculated to secure it. The second article provides for the right of mutual search, on the part of both the contracting powers, and the third explains the mode in which that right shall be exercised.—This, as the most important, we again—It enacts:

1st. That such reciprocal right of visit and search shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean sea, or within the seas of Europe, lying without the straits of Gibraltar, and which extend to the northward of the thirty-seventh parallel north latitude, and also within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

2d. That the names of the several vessels furnished with such instructions, the force of each and the names of their several commanders, shall be from time to time immediately upon issue communicated by the power issuing the same to the other high contracting party.

3d. That the number of ships of each of the royal navies authorised to make such visit as aforesaid, shall not exceed the number of twelve belonging to either of the high contracting parties, without the special consent of the other high contracting party being first had and obtained.

4th. That if at any time it should be deemed expedient that any ship of the royal navy of either of the two high contracting parties authorised to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed to visit any merchant ship or ships under the flag, and proceeded under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of the royal navy of the other high contracting party, that the commanding officer of the ship duly authorised and instructed to make such visit shall proceed to effect the same in communication with the commanding officer of the convoy; who, it is hereby agreed, shall give every facility to such visit, and to the eventual detainer of the merchant ship or ships so visited, and in all things assist to the utmost of his power in the due execution of the present convention, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

5th. It is further mutually agreed, that the commanders of the ships of the two royal navies, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the instructions which they shall receive for the purpose.

The remaining Articles, which are seven in number, do not essentially differ, in any of their provisions, from those which are contained in the treaties concluded by this country with Spain and Portugal, and which are already known to our readers. There are some "Annexes" to the treaty, containing the form of instructions for the ships employed to prevent the traffic and regulations for the mixed courts of Justice which are to reside on the coast of Africa, and in a colonial possession of the king of the Netherlands.

An article from Constantinople gives an account of a dreadful conflagration which happened there on the 3d of April. It broke out in a house near the hotel of the French legation, belonging to a person named Mano; and made such dreadful progress, that seventeen persons, among whom the princess d'Ypsilanti and her son, with eight children, perished in the flames. This calamity is suspected to have been produced by the malice of an incendiary.

The plague is represented to have entirely ceased in that city.

A gentleman, direct from London, states, that lord Cochrane was expected to leave there for South America about the 10th of last June, in his new steam ship. On his arrival at Buenos Ayres, he is to be invested with the command of the naval forces of the patriots.

It was expected that the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England would be deferred till the 5th July, 1819.

The coronation of Bernadotte, king of Sweden, took place on the 11th of May, by the title of Charles 14th.

Accounts from Italy state the Princess of Wales is seriously indisposed.

At the Liverpool corn market, May 30, some small sales of flour were made to country buyers at 45. There was a good deal of speculative inquiry for it at 42 a 43s, but the holders were firm in demanding high prices. For good wheat there was a fair demand, but without any improvement

in price. The average corn returns of the first two weeks of the present quarter, 87s 11d and 87s 5d, which indicates no material decline throughout the country generally, and strengthens the probability that the ports will continue open.

London, May 27.—Last night's Gazette contains an order in council for prohibiting, for six months longer, from the 30th instant, the exportation of gunpowder, arms, or ammunition, to the coast of Africa, the West Indies, or America.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 27.—By accounts from Rome we learn that public safety becomes daily more confirmed in the Pontifical States. Nearly all the chiefs of the brigand bands have surrendered themselves, amongst these is the noted Cesaris. The army of the line of holiness is estimated at about 9000 men.

Paris, May 9.—The royal academy of Science, in their sitting of the 27th of April, has heard, with lively interest, a detail made by Mr. Recher and, of a singular operation performed by that skillful surgeon. This operation, in which the heart and lungs have been uncovered, by making the resection of two ribs, and by cutting about eight inches square of the *pleure*, which had become swelled with cancer, is new in the history of surgery, and reaches the bounds of possibility in this species of operation. No doubt Mr. Recherand will soon give to the world the memoir in which he has detailed the particulars of this bold and successful undertaking.

Madame Faulde, wife of the banker of that name, has lately died, and the poor of the neighbourhood have great occasion to lament her loss.

This lady, who professed the Jewish religion, distributed alms to all denominations with profusion. All the poor of the city followed her funeral to the cemetery of *Pere le Chaise*; and in presence of the concourse, and on the grave of the charitable deceased, her husband, inconsolable for his loss, made his children swear to follow the example of their mother, and never to leave the unfortunate without support. This religious and affecting scene was profoundly felt by all present.

They have made in Vienna the first experiment of a machine to mow grass. This ingenious machine is harnessed to two horses, and in the space of ten hours will cut five Austrian arpents of grass, which is 600 square fathoms each.

Marshal Killerman, duke of Valmy, aged 83 years, is about marrying a lady of 45 years.

GERMANY.

Stuttgart, May 17.—Mr. Brook Taylor English, minister at our court, has received instructions to make the necessary arrangements for the marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Dowager Princess of Leiningen.

HAYTI.

March 2.—The following regulation, respecting political rights, had been added to the 38th article of the constitution, by a decree issued in the beginning of February:—

"A white man who marries a woman of Hayti, becomes a citizen, and after a residence of one year and a day, is eligible to all offices, and may become a proprietor on the island; a white woman marrying an inhabitant of Hayti, becomes a female citizen at Hayti.

"A white man of any part of the world, marrying a negress in the place where he resides, may come to the territory of the republic. On

his arrival the expenses of his voyage shall be paid him. This regulation is applicable to both sexes.

By a decree of the month of February, the decimal system is adopted for the coin. It said that the decimal almanac will be introduced, and that only the names to the months chosen by the French republic will be changed for others suitable to the climate of the country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Charleston Times, July 15.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Congress frigate to his friend in the city. It will be read with the most pure and mixed delight. There is no spectacle so interesting to humanity as that of a nation rising from the sack-cloth and ashes of its humiliation, and dispensing the blessings of moral and intellectual improvement to millions of rational beings. While are all the flowers which lend their fragrance to the gentle air, to those more brilliant blossoms the mind and heart which live and glow in the light and loveliness of civil and religious liberty.

United States' ship Congress, off Cape Henry, July 7, 1818.

With respect to political information from the south, I must be very brief. I have no doubt that the ability of the Buenos Ayrean provinces and dignities maintain their independence, and the last accounts from Chili inform us of the total destruction of the Royal power in that important country. The people are, in general, far more intelligent than I had supposed; and from the wonderful improvements they have made during 8 years of revolution, I cannot but flatter myself they are able to establish free governments—Already are public schools established among them, in which every thing useful is taught, and the best political writings from the United States are in translation and are generally circulated. We only touch at Margarita, north of the Equator, but the more long time received there was favorable to the great cause of Venezuelan independence. The royal forces are declining, while those of the patriots are continually increasing. News had just arrived of a battle having been fought near Calaboso, on the day previous, in which the royal forces were routed, and general Morillo dangerously wounded.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, June 17.—On Wednesday his excellency G. W. Campbell, appointed ambassador to the court of Russia, arrived in town to embark for St. Petersburg. Yesterday he visited the Independence, 74, and the Guerriere, 44—in the latter of which he will take passage with his family. Salutes were fired and the yards manned on his going on board and on his leaving those vessels. He was accompanied by the secretary of the navy, the honorable Mr. Otis, collector of the district, and several other gentlemen.

NEW-YORK.

From the Albany Register, of July 14.

We have been politely furnished with the following particulars relative to the death of Major Birdsall by Lieut. Scott:

Major Birdsall was sitting in conversation with Lieut. Scott, at the cantonment, between this city and the seat of general Stephen Van Buren.

4. Vol. I. —the company was coming on parade—Hamilton came within a few yards, took deliberate aim and fire. On presenting his piece they saw and when the major was falling he grasped the lieutenant's hand, shook it warmly, and said, "Scott I am gone, take charge of the men," and directly after exclaimed, "My God, what can all this mean?" Mr. Scott enquired if he was in much pain; he answered, "I am in great pain"—the lieutenant expressed a hope that the wound was not mortal, and was answered, "I am gone!" Three men were immediately despatched for surgical aid, and a number of the faculty were on the spot in a few minutes. The citizens rushed to the camp in such numbers that the posts of the sentinels were necessarily doubled to give fresh guard to the deceased. He expressed a wish to be taken to his family, and was carried to his residence, 155, North-market-st. sentinels were immediately posted round the house to prevent the crowd from stopping the free circulation of air beings. When he arrived at the house, he experienced the agonies of death, whilst the surgeons at his request, were undressing him. He breathed faintly for many minutes after, apparently free from pain, and expired without a struggle, or visible convulsion of body or wildness of mind. His immortal soul flitted to the mansion of rest, and left in its now mouldering the index of a mind alive to every amiable province and dignified feeling of human nature and the last heart glowing with humanity and patriotism. There can be no possible reason divined for the total destruction of the monster to so foul a murder but the intelligence satiating of a fiend malignity. We are informed by lieutenant Scott, that Hamilton is of a rearing 8 years of age, quarrelsome disposition, with an ungovernable temper. He was seized, bound and in the guard-house in less than a minute after firing, which was kept till formally demanded of lieutenant Scott the civil authority. While in the guard-house he put his head out of the window and said, "I have done what I have been wanting to do for a long time." He devised a plan for effecting the great purpose secretly, by decoying the major from the royal forest of sight, but failing in this, and bent upon the black hearted design, the hardened wretch arrived boldly to the work of death. A few days previous to the lamented catastrophe, the desperado mysteriously accosted the Major with "Major, I will tell you something that will make you open your eyes." The soldiers say he was frequently hinted of his intention, but they believed it impossible for him to be serious. He procured powder and ball for the express purpose. Major Birdsall had ever been peculiarly indulgent to this blood-thirsty wretch, and endeavored to conciliate and soften his savage ferocity by mild persuasion and gentle reproof. He formed a hatred for one of the recruits, and frequently threatened to kill him. Our deceased friend is taken from the bosom of a young and interesting family—from the liveliest affections of his companions in arms—from a large circle of warm friends, and from the service of a country who appreciated his worth, and will realize his loss. Frank, sincere, and ingenious in all his relations with mankind, he was endeared to all, and all mourn at his untimely fate. We never knew him well—and we know, too, that his expanded soul was the seat of every social, every generous, and every honorable sentiment which frail man can be endowed with.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Rhaca, July 12.

"There has been discovered a quarry of what is said by judges to be marble of the finest quality, about two miles from this village. I have examined a specimen, and from the ready polish it receives, am persuaded it will be of immense value, if not as superior as the most sanguine believe.

MARYLAND.

A new and curious kind of fraud was lately practised on a gentleman who resides at Port Tobacco, in Charles county, in this state. The gentleman had directed the owner of a boat to purchase for him in Baltimore a few barrels of ground plaister of paris, it being a customary mode it appears of putting up that article for the convenience of transportation. When the barrels were opened at Port Tobacco, it was ascertained that only a few inches in depth at either end of each barrel contained plaister, the rest of the barrel being filled up with sand and dirt.

New Steam-Boat—Subscription books were opened at Easton the 18th inst. for the purpose of raising thirty-five thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, to establish a Steam-boat, to ply between the towns of Easton and Annapolis and this city. [Balt. Amer.]

VIRGINIA.

The Cape-Fear Navigation Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in Fayetteville on the 2d inst. when Henry Branson was appointed President, and John Clark, Hugh Campbell, Paris J. Tillingham and A. D. Murney were appointed Directors for the ensuing year. The report of the President and Directors having brought before the board several subjects for consideration, and among them, the improvement of the river Cape-Fear above Fayetteville to Haywood, and the opening a communication by water from the town of Fayetteville to the river; instructions were given to the Directors to make this improvement and open this communication as speedily as possible; and to enable them to carry into effect the wishes of the Stockholders to insure the navigation of the river as far as it is deemed practicable, it was resolved that the Capital Stock of the Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that books for receiving subscriptions to this increase of capital be opened on the second Monday of November next.

We congratulate the public at large, and more particularly the people residing on the Cape-Fear and its branches, upon the prospects which are now opening to them. The people of Fayetteville, with a liberality that does them credit, generally lent their aid to the enlarged plans of improvement which the Directors have been instructed to execute. They merit and will receive the thanks of the people who are to profit by the execution of these plans, and we hope they will be richly rewarded by a great increase of the trade. The land in Chatham, Randolph and Orange will be doubled in value, and the effect will be felt in all those counties which now trade to the Cape-Fear.

Although but a few days have elapsed since the meeting of the company took place, preparations have been made for carrying on their works upon a large scale. Orders have been issued to the Company Agent to double the force employed between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and in a little time an hundred hands will be at

work upon the river between Fayetteville and Haywood. An Engineer is now employed in working out the route of the canal at the Upper Falls. The opening of this canal will be commenced on this week and prosecuted under his immediate direction. We understand that the company expect to have most of the work executed by contract, and that engagements will probably be made with an eminent practical Engineer in the course of this month. We are also informed that proposals has been made to the Directors for the contemplated improvements in the town of Fayetteville; so that the operations of the Company during the ensuing year will be extended along a line of an hundred and fifty miles.

The improvement of the Cape-Fear above Fayetteville will necessarily give rise to the town of Haywood, situated in the fork of Haw and Deep rivers. There will soon be opened to this town a commodious navigation for boats carrying five hundred barrels of flour; and it being situated convenient to that section of the Cape-Fear which grows tobacco and wheat, the company have resolved to foster its growth and to invite the location of mercantile capital.

Winchester, July 11.

Several wretches, whose hearts must be as black as the skins of the unfortunate beings who constitute their inhuman traffic, have for several days been impudently prowling about the streets of this place with labels in their hats, exhibiting, in conspicuous characters, the words "Cash for negroes!!!"

Execution—Agreeably to the sentence of the court, negroes Randolph, London, and Sarah, were yesterday executed on the commons near this place, for the murder of their master, Doctor Robert Berkeley. Barnaby and Robin, who were also under condemnation of death, but recommended to the mercy of the executive, were some short time since removed to Richmond for transportation.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, July 11.—The Venezuelan privateer *Cerony*, alias *Felix*, which arrived at this port a few days since, has been seized and libelled for having violated the Neutrality Bill, passed by congress at their last session. It is said by some that the charge will not be substantiated so as to condemn her.

SERIOUS SKIRMISHING.

We have conversed with a gentleman recently from the South, who informs us that about the 20th of last month, a party of about 11 men, resident on St. Mary's river, ascended up as far as the St. Tafnel river, near the Tennessee pens, in pursuit of a gang of Indian desperadoes, who have been annoying and committing serious depredations on several families in that neighborhood.

These savages, who were very numerous, were overtaken by them at the above place about sun down, and a general and destructive battle ensued. Only five of the Indians were found dead, but it is supposed that many have been killed and wounded. Eight out of the eleven that pursued, and attacked them, fell victims on the spot. The following are the names of the unfortunate sufferers: Henry Swarunge, Ezekiel Hull, George Vanzant, Garrit Vanzant, Lewis Randall, Daniel Bullock, William Cooly and Henry Troutman.

Savannah, July 14.

The president has issued orders for the arrest of captain Obed Wright, which the marshal of the

district will execute forthwith. A special commission has also been ordered for the trial of Wright, to be held in September next, in this city, or Milledgeville, at which two of the judges of the supreme court are to preside. Wright is charged with having committed murder at the destruction of the Chehaw town. [*Repub.*]

A gentleman from St. Augustine, who left it the 4th inst. informs us, that there are not more than one hundred troops in the fort; and that there were on half allowance, provisions being very scarce. Our informant contradicts the report that preparations were making to resist the American troops, should they make an attack; on the contrary, it was openly avowed, that, if a demand was made for its surrender, by gen. Jackson, the governor would give it up! We also learn, that no vessel, with provisions and money for the garrison, had arrived at St. Augustine, as was reported a few days since. A schooner, with provisions, from Havana bound to Augustine, was captured near the latter port, by a Patriot privateer in May last, the provisions taken out, and the vessel scuttled. There were a number of Americans at Augustine, on the St. John's, and elsewhere in the Floridas, purchasing up land, under the expectation that the province would soon fall into the possession of the United States. [*Ibid.*]

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, June 30.—The southern campaign has closed, and major general Andrew Jackson and suite arrived at Nashville on Sunday evening the 28th instant. So soon as it was known that the general was approaching the town, a large collection of the most respectable citizens in the place assembled, and met him about three miles from Nashville. Major general William Carroll, major John H. Eaton, and Thomas Claiborne, esq., were appointed a deputation on the part of the citizens, to meet the general and welcome his return.

The general, with the whole of his staff, accompanied by the deputation, and followed by his life guard, proceeded forward, and was soon after saluted by the citizens on horseback, who joined in procession in the rear of the life guard, and the whole moved in regular order to the town. Preparations had been previously made by the citizens, and the general entered the public square under a discharge of artillery. He then proceeded to the Nashville Inn, where he was surrounded by a general concourse of people, who came to greet the "warrior's safe return."

From the glow of animation diffused on every countenance, the general received the dearest meed of his great military talents in learning from these unerring testimonials that he enjoys the confidence and lives in the affection of his fellow citizens. [*Clarion.*]

LOUISIANA.

A New-Orleans paper of the 20th ult. mentions, that the President of the United States has declined interposing his authority to suspend the sentence of William Wyatt, who had been tried and convicted by the district court at New-Orleans, for the murder of Capt. *Cornelius Driscoll*, on the high seas. Wyatt was left for execution, agreeably to sentence on the 25th ult.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alexandria, July 30.—**Daring Outrage.**—On Saturday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as a gentleman and his wife were walking in one of our most frequented streets, they were rudely

assaulted by three ruffians, one of whom seized and held the gentleman, while another grasped the lady round the neck and tore the ear-ring out of one of her ears, when they all made off. A crowd collected, and in a little while one of the villains had the impudence to re-appear in the crowd, affecting to be quite ignorant of the whole affair, and appeared to be anxious to know the cause of the bustle. He was, however, recognized by the gentleman and others, apprehended and committed to prison.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

General Jackson.—The leading political topic of the day is the conduct of general Jackson, in relation to the occupation of a portion of the Floridas. We are rather surprised to find that some of the Georgia papers take up the subject *warmly* against this officer. It is to be hoped that this heat does not arise from the embers of the Cheshaw village; and that the friends of governor Rabun and captain Obed Wright have not interfered to bias the press for the condemnation of this vigilant and energetic commander.

We do not know the precise words of general Jackson's instructions; but it is understood, from the president's communication to congress last winter, that, in entering Florida in pursuit of the Seminole Indians, he was directed to respect the Spanish authority *wherever it was maintained*. In discussions among men of common honesty and good understanding quibbling is out of the question. Will politicians of this class pretend that the authority of Spain was properly maintained at Pensacola, when we have the confession of the Spanish commander, in the articles of capitulation, that he had given refuge to hostile Indian chiefs, whom he protected, and refused to deliver up, or expel from his garrison? Was this either good faith, according to the treaty of 1795, or neutrality, according to the law of nations?—Was the authority of Spain maintained in Florida when Arbuthnot and Ambristie were allowed to stir up the Seminoles to predatory warfare on the southern frontier of the United States, to furnish those Indians with military supplies, and to instruct them in the most dexterous modes of havock and murder? We do not believe that any honest and intelligent individual will assert that any such authority was maintained there. We do not speak of an authority which affords an asylum to savage banditti for the annoyance of a neighboring friendly power; because an authority of that kind is no more to be respected than the establishment of the Baratarian pirates: but we speak of a regular authority, competent to enforce order within its own limits, and to prevent the assemblage of miscreants therein for the purpose of pillaging and massacring the defenceless inhabitants of a friendly nation.

After Don Luis de Onís has been clamoring at our executive for two years together, insisting that congress should pass laws enforcing the observance of our neutral relations towards Spain; after he had procured M. Correa de Serra, the minister of Portugal, to join him in his outcry; after the government of the United States, in 1817 and in 1818, had enacted laws according to the views and the wishes of Spain; after all this, is it not ridiculously absurd to suppose that the United States ought to look complacently and quietly at the conduct of Spain in her repeated departure, with respect to them, from the course prescribed to a neutral power—at her conduct in violating the provisions of the treaty of 1795—at her conduct during our late war with Great Britain, and more recently in our hostilities with the Seminole Indians? If Spain can justly demand of us the fulfilment of the obligations of a fair neutrality, we can justly exact the same from Spain; and, as to that, we are, by the occupation of Florida, only even with her. The United States passed an act to preserve their neutrality, and they enforce it. Spain has taken no steps to preserve her neutral relations in Florida, and she cannot enforce them. The United States, therefore, step in and do it for her. The measure rests upon the same grounds, in point of principle, that the *abating of a nuisance* does at common law. If a man affords, in my neighborhood, a rendezvous for thieves, to the manifest danger of my household, I may assuredly take measures to remove him and break up his establishment.

The appeal which has been made to the *fears* of the people of the United States, upon the suggestion that some powerful European sovereign would back Spain in an open quarrel with us, is not worthy of a moment's serious consideration. We should be glad, however, to be informed what sovereign of Europe it is that claims the distinction of playing the part of a *Bully* for his Catholic majesty.

In the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, we cannot perceive a motive even for the sentiment of compassion. They were adventurers, unlawfully seeking their fortunes by promoting Indian hostilities. When men thus strive to make money by encouraging bloodshed, to what commiseration can they be entitled from the feelings of humanity? Arbuthnot and Ambristie were instrumental to the murder of our frontier fellow-citizens for pecuniary gain, and shall not the sword of justice cut off from society such merciless and mercenary villains?

But, putting aside all other circumstances, what have the United States done to Spain, with regard to the Floridas, which Spain has not in substance done to the United States, with regard to

Louisiana? Our government purchased Louisiana with the consent of Spain, extending, according to the title of France, from the Perdido to the Rio Bravo; yet, for fifteen years, Spain has not scrupled to hold all our Louisiana territory which lies between the Rio Bravo and the Sabine. If, then, for so long a time, and wholly against right, she has retained dominion over the soil of our territory, may we not reasonably occupy hers, until she consents to an adjustment of differences? Besides, Spain owes our citizens several millions of dollars for commercial spoliation: she has no effective financial system; no funds; no cash in her treasury: in brief, she is unable to pay the debt she owes our countrymen. Why, then, may we not *attach* the Floridas by way of security, seeing, as we do, that there is little other chance of payment?

The Cabinet.—One or two of the public prints have concluded that, because the American cabinet has been assembled at Washington in the month of July, there must be affairs of great importance before it. For those who are fond of what are called *mysteries and secrets of state*, such a conjecture may be amusing enough; but we apprehend that there has been nothing under deliberation of more importance than the topics of last winter; namely: the occupation of Florida, and the actual political and military condition of the South American Spanish provinces. It was to have been expected that the president would wish to meet our commissioners from Buenos Ayres as soon as they should arrive in the United States, and to confer with his secretaries in relation to our claims on Spain, which are intimately connected with the Florida question. Discussions of this nature require a personal interview, it being impossible to deliberate satisfactorily by means of letters upon subjects presenting many aspects for consideration. The minister of Spain has, for the present, we presume, got his *quietus*. The President will return to his seat in Virginia. Mr. CRAWFORD, the secretary of the treasury, has left the city on a visit to the southward. Mr. CALHOUN, the secretary of war, is at his post. Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, the secretary of the navy, is in Massachusetts. Mr. ADAMS, the secretary of state, did, we understand, contemplate a visit to the eastward this summer; but his numerous and arduous duties, requiring his constant and most diligent attention, render it doubtful whether he can leave the seat of government this year; except, indeed, for a very short time.

Dr. WILLIAM EUSTIS, formerly secretary of war, and lately minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of the Netherlands, has

arrived at New York from the Hague. He will be succeeded by A. H. EVERETT, esquire, of Massachusetts, (who was the secretary of legation to that mission) as *charge-des-affaires*. Mr. Everett is expected to take his departure from Boston in a very short time.

G. W. CAMPBELL, esq. has sailed from Boston, with his family, in the United States' frigate *Guerriere*, for St. Petersburg. He was received and treated with great courtesy at Boston.

We learn, from an authentic source, that, upon general Jackson's representation of the unauthorized destruction of the Chelaw village, prompt measures were adopted to relieve the sufferers from their distress. The Indian agent, governor Mitchell, was directed to assure them that ample remuneration for their losses would be made. To effect this object the sum of ten thousand dollars was transmitted to him six weeks ago, accompanied by instructions to ascertain, as speedily as possible, the extent of the injury, and apply the whole of that sum, if necessary, to the relief of the injured and distressed. From a statement lately made in the Georgia papers, it would appear, that that sum would abundantly remunerate them for all their losses.

The agent was also directed to assure the warriors, that measures would be immediately adopted to bring the commander of the expedition to trial, under the laws of the United States. A commission has accordingly issued to the judges of the Federal Court, as the Savannah paper has correctly stated, to hold an extra session for his trial.

[Nat. Intel.]

Among the strangers at present in this city, are colonel Clinch, of the army, and captain Alexis, and lieut. T. Ap. C. Jones, of the navy. [ib.]

The Baltimore county court yesterday commenced the hearing appeals from the decisions of the commissioners appointed under the act of assembly of Maryland, for opening Pratt-street. We are informed there are forty-two appeals. From the amount of property involved and the number of persons interested, this subject excites great interest; and from the talents of the counsel concerned, we may venture an opinion that it will be ably discussed. The counsel on the part of the appellants, are general Winder, Mr. Martin, attorney general of Maryland, and Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States—on the other side, the counsel are Mr. Purviance and Mr. Pinkney, late attorney general of the United States, and minister to Russia.

To Correspondents.

A communication on the subject of "*Patronage*" has been received, and will be attended to.